

# MITTELDORFER'S

## GREATEST SALE SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY

### ATTRactions FOR MONDAY.

#### White Goods at Half and Less To-Morrow.

6-4 White Organza, regular 17c  
85c. value, 17c  
6-4 White Wash Chiffon, 16 1/2c  
85c. value, 16 1/2c  
40-inch White India Linon, 9 1/2c  
20c. value, 9 1/2c  
36-inch, 10c. value, 10c.  
Mercedized Waistings, rich lustrous, lovely designs, worth 30c.; to-morrow 15c  
36-inch Cannon Cloth, looks like linen, 8 1/2c

#### Silks! Silks! Prices Away Down.

39c for all styles, new designs foulards, worth from 85c. to 1.00.  
25c for Wash Silks worth 85c. and 60c.  
33c for 60c. Black Guaranteed Taffeta.  
33c for White and Black China and India Silks, worth 85c. and 60c.  
28-inch Pongee, regular 85c. 33c value

#### Shirt Waists

At 1-3 Actual Value.

29c for White and Colored Shirt Waists, worth 60c.  
49c for Embroidered and Tucked Waists, worth \$1.  
69c for Elegant Mercerized Waists, regular \$1.25 values.

#### Wash Dress Goods.

Incomparable Values.

Embroidered Champagne Muslin, sheer quality, soft and clingy; worth 60c., Monday 19c  
Boucle Etamines, beautiful shades and solid colors; worth 12 1/2c, Monday 12 1/2c  
Knickerbocker Suitings, look exactly like wool goods; worth 12 1/2c, Monday 12 1/2c  
Yard Wide Percales, worth 5c, Monday 5c  
12 1/2c, Madras and Gingham, Monday 7c

#### Special Prices on Domestics for Monday.

Another New Lot of **Mattings** for Monday on Which You Save 1-2 Price.  
9 1/2c for Heavy China Mattings.

#### Special Prices on Men's and Ladies' Summer Underwear.

## POLITICAL FEUDS HAVE BEEN FATEFUL

Quarrels Between Party Leaders That Have Helped Men to Win or Lose the Presidency.

#### JACKSON'S HATRED OF CLAY

Disastrous Consequences to the Whig Chieftain—Why Calhoun Was Put Aside.

By Rufus Rockwell Wilson.

**P**ERSONAL feuds have played their part, and a fateful one, in the history of the Presidency. Had not Alexander Hamilton been the unyielding foe of Aaron Burr the latter, and not Jefferson, would have succeeded the elder Adams, but even more momentous in its consequences was the long battle between Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. When Jackson first ran for the Presidency in 1824 the candidates opposing him were Adams, Crawford and Clay. None of the four secured a majority of the electoral college, and the election thus devolved upon the House, with choice to be made from the three candidates—Adams, Crawford and Jackson—who had received the most electoral votes. This devolved Clay, who, forced, as he expressed it, to choose between two evils, announced that he had decided to support Adams. But Clay's determination no sooner became known than some of Jackson's friends attempted to drive him from it. The weapon used for this purpose resembled one of the most discreditable incidents in our political history.

A few days before the time set for the election in the House a letter appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper asserting that Clay had agreed to support Adams upon condition that he be made Secretary of State. The same terms, the letter alleged, had been offered to Jackson's friends, but none of them would "descend to such mean barter and sale." The letter was anonymous, but purported to be written by a member of the House. Clay at once published a card in which he pronounced the writer "a dastard and a liar," who if he dared avow his name, would forthwith be called to the field. Two days later the letter was acknowledged by a writer from Pennsylvania, Kremer by name, who asserted that the statements he had made were true, and that he was ready to prove them. A duel with such a character was out of the question. Something, however, had to be done, and Clay immediately demanded an investigation by a special committee of the House. Such a committee was duly elected. None of its members had supported Clay for the Presidency. Kremer promptly declared

his willingness to meet the inquiry, but in the end the committee reported that he had declined to appear before it, sending instead a communication in which he denied the power of the House to compel him to testify. No further action was taken, and in this shape, for the time being, the matter rested.

#### Looked Like a Bargain.

Soon, however, came the election of Adams by the House, followed quickly by his appointment of Clay as his Secretary of State. Though it is now generally acknowledged that there had been no bargain between Adams and Clay, it was natural that, at the moment, the rank and file of Jackson's following should regard Clay's appointment as conclusive proof that such a deal had been made. By accepting it Clay made himself the victim of circumstantial evidence. As a matter of fact, he hesitated to accept the place, and finally assumed its duties with reluctance. What chiefly determined him was the belief that if he did not accept it, it would be argued that he dared not. This to Clay was more obnoxious than the other horn of the dilemma. He, therefore, took the alternate of bold defiance, but in so doing committed a calamitous error.

A strong effort was made at the moment to reject Clay's nomination. This failing, the cry of "bargain and corruption" was again raised, and with it began another contest for the Presidency, a contest longer and more acrimonious than any other in our political annals. Everything that rancorous partisan invention could concoct was spread broadcast by the Jackson journals; nor were Clay and Adams the sole objects of the attack. Other men, the most infamous character were made against Jackson, and inflamed his animosity against Adams and Clay to a degree that approached insanity. Jackson believed Clay capable of anything of which the latter could be accused, and he himself gave currency to the "bargain and corruption" cry, which was printed, placarded and harped upon throughout the land. Clay, on the other hand, was unable to dignify refutation, and his language, losing all restraint, became the vehicle of raging wrath. The result of the contest was a signal triumph for Jackson. Even Kentucky, Clay's own State, went against him, and Adams retired in the shadow of deep humiliation. Four years later, when Clay himself was a candidate against Jackson, he received but forty-nine out of 285 electoral votes.

#### Fillmore and Weed.

A quarrel which unmade, if it did not make, a President was that between Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed. Fillmore was one of Weed's political disciples, and when they met for the first time they had just graduated from the wool carder's loom to the dignity of a law office in Buffalo. Fillmore, at Weed's suggestion, was sent to the Legislature, William H. Westcott, a friend of Weed's, first term as Senator, and upon the day that the Legislature met these three men, one of whom was to become President, another the idol of his party and Secretary of State, and the third, a member of the State, Senators and Presidents, began an intimacy that lasted for more than twenty years. Fillmore, by Weed's help, was sent to Congress, where he speedily became one of the leaders of the Whigs, and also by Weed's direction Weed was elected Governor of and then Senator from New York. Weed brought about the nomination of Fillmore for Governor in 1844, two years later made him comptroller of the State, and in 1848 he helped him to second place on the ticket with Taylor.

Taylor and Fillmore were elected, but no sooner was the latter seated in office than the ambition for the succession seized him, and desiring to breathe Weed's power, which he feared, and Weed's prestige, of which he was jealous, he boldly turned his back upon his old friends. He set out to create a machine of his own in New York, and when of a sudden he became President, the death of Taylor, he filled the chief offices of the State with men who were loyal to him, turning out others who had borne the brunt of the Whig party's battles. Thus he struck at the very vitals of the organization of which Weed and Fillmore were the master spirits. At the same time he cultivated the Southern Whigs and signed the fugitive slave law. "We must match strength with him," said Weed to Seward, "and show to the country that though he is President he does not control the Whigs of New York." The test came in 1852, in the State convention which preceded the na-

tional convention of the Whigs. Weed controlled the convention, but Fillmore's friends bolted and formed an organization of their own. The party was thus split in twain in the pivotal State of New York, and though Scott defeated Fillmore for the nomination in the Whig national convention, it was only to be beaten at the polls. Though Fillmore survived for two-and-twenty years his term as President, but once did he emerge from the retirement in which vaulting ambition had consigned him. That was in 1868, when he was nominated for the Presidency by the rump of the Whig party, Fremont being the Republican candidate. Both were defeated by Buchanan.

#### Greeley's Secession.

Another long-time associate of Weed and Seward was Horace Greeley. For years the three men labored together in behalf of the Whig cause, but in 1854 Greeley withdrew from the alliance, charging that his partners had sacrificed him to their lust of power. Weed and Seward, on the other hand, maintained that Greeley had seceded because he was disappointed as an officeholder. But whatever its cause, the great editor nursed his grievances and in due time took full and ample revenge for it. Like his Whig partners he went into the newly formed Republican party, and speedily won an important and influential place in its councils. Weed and Seward, however, obtained control of the party machinery in New York, and though Greeley desired to go as a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1860, this honor, through their opposition, was denied him. Greeley was opposed to the candidacy of Seward, but there is little doubt that he would have contented himself with registering his vote against the New York Senator if he had been permitted to attend as a representative of his own State. Angered at the treatment accorded him, he went to Chicago and was substituted for an absent Oregon delegate. His newspaper had given him national fame, and as a proxy for this Western absentee he determined the works known up by Weed in behalf of Seward, and did more than any other one man to secure the nomination of Lincoln. Thus was he revenged upon his former partners.

When the Democratic national convention assembled in 1868 it was the purpose of Horatio Seymour and other leaders that Chief Justice Chase, who had become estranged from the Republican party, should be nominated for President, and save for one man's craft and cunning this plan would have been carried into execution. That man was Samuel J. Tilden, who believed that the candidacy of Chase would spell defeat. Instead of being planned with subtle and masterly strategy to nominate Seymour, it had been arranged that Seymour, who had been chosen president of the convention, was to leave the chair to nominate Chase. This moment was seized by Tilden, and when Seymour called another to preside, an Ohio delegate shrewdly selected for the occasion, sprang to his feet and demanded the nomination of Seymour. The acknowledged leader of the Democracy, Men in other delegations, previously assigned to their tasks, swelled the hurrah for Seymour, and when some of the New York delegates joined in the cheering, the end became a scandalous scene. "My candidate I cannot be," said Seymour, in a faltering tone, as he left the platform, but the wave surged on, and he was made the nominee by a practically unanimous vote. Seymour, prevaricating upon to consider the subject, reluctantly submitted to the result thus achieved, and went to crushing defeat at the polls, receiving but eighty votes in the electoral college to 214 for Grant.

#### Returned to Plague Tilden.

Eight years later, when Tilden was himself a candidate and the Presidency seemed within his grasp, his part in the undoing of Chase returned to plague him. Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of the chief justice, was long the most brilliant woman in Washington society, counting among her friends and admirers many of the ablest men in public life. One of these was Roscoe Conkling, long a Senator from New York. The vote of Louisiana determined the contest between Tilden and Hayes before the electoral commission of 1877, and under the bill creating the latter body, it required the approval of the Senate to assure the electoral vote of that State to either candidate. Had it been given to Tilden he would have been the President. Many Republicans, Conkling among them, tied their fortunes to the right hand, and in the Senate enough votes were mustered to throw the vote of that body in his favor, providing Conkling would lead in such a course. This he agreed to do, but failed to appear at the critical moment, and the anti-Hayes Republicans, thus left without a leader, fell back to their party lines and gave the vote of Louisiana and the Presidential certificate to Hayes. It came out after that Conkling's future to keep his word was due to the influence and cajolery of Mrs. Sprague, who thus avenged the defeat of her father's nomination. A woman's ill-will lost Tilden the Presidency, to which he had been elected by a popular majority of more than a quarter of a million.

#### Payne's Fight on Thurman.

In 1880 the unrelenting animosity of Henry B. Payne alone prevented Allen G. Thurman from being made the nominee of the Democratic national convention. In 1867 Payne was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. The convention met in Columbus, and Thurman, then fresh from a period of brilliant service on the Supreme bench of his State, had a friend in Payne, who was at that time Ohio's treasurer, he was much interested. Some of Payne's lieutenants, without his knowledge, promised Thurman the support of the Payne forces for his friend in return for the votes of the latter in the coming year. Payne won out by a handsome margin, but the Thurman candidate for treasurer failed at the last moment to receive the promised support of the Payne following and was defeated. Payne was not averse to the trick that had been played upon Thurman, but the latter, who scorned double-dealing in any form, was quick to resent it. Within the hour the opportunity to do so fell in his way. The convention ended, and Thurman, to a hotel for dinner, accompanied by two friends, and in jovial mood opened wine in celebration of his success. Presently Thurman and a few friends came in and took seats at an adjoining table. Payne bade the waiter carry a bottle of wine to the newcomers, but in a moment it came back with the gruff message that Mr. Thurman did not care for any of Mr. Payne's wine. In evident surprise at this refusal, Payne rose from his seat and crossed to the group of which Thurman was the central figure.

"I trust you and your friends will drink a bottle of wine with me, Judge," he said urbanely. "Drink to my success, and the victory of the Democratic party."

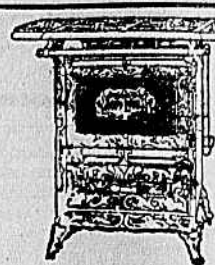
"I do not want any of your wine, sir," was the reply. "I told the damned waiter to say as much to you, sir, a moment ago." And so saying, Thurman turned his back abruptly on the man from Cleveland.

Payne never forgot or forgave this public insult. The quarrel thus started after kept the two men apart, and three and twenty years later thwarted Thurman's highest ambition. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Democratic national convention. Had he had the unflinching support of the Ohio delegation, there is little doubt that he would have been the nominee. The delegation was solid for him when he was first named, but on the first ballot, when he was behind the chances for his nomination vanished into thin air. Payne was behind the delegates from the district in which his influence was supreme led it, and were strongest in the claim which stamped the convention to an October horse. As Ohio was then an October

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Complete line of Stoves in gas, blue flame oil, and gasoline, in the best makes.

A fine four-hole Gas Range, large oven, with warming

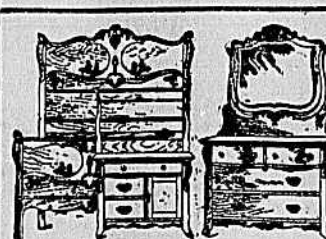
2-Burner Dangle Make Gasoline Stove..... \$2.48

2-Burner Best Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove..... \$4.95



A Massive, Finely Polished Quartered Oak Sideboard, swelled front, large French plate mirror, regular value \$40, for..... \$29.75

A pretty Swelled Front Golden Oak Sideboard, with French plate mirror at \$22 value for \$15.75



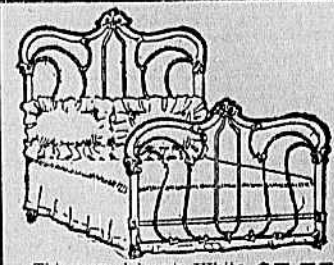
Selected Oak Chamber Suit, with heavy, artistic carvings, immense French beveled edge mirror on swell front dresser, and large washstand to match, regular price \$48; the great May sale price \$28.50

Magnificent Extra Large Bedroom Suite, massive roll-top bedstead, large dresser and washstand, full swelled front, large French plate mirror, beautifully carved and finished..... \$35.50



A very elegant large 5-piece Parlor Suite, finely finished frame, covered in extra quality verona, regular value \$50, for..... \$37.50

A beautiful 8-piece Silk Damask Covered Suite, finely polished frame, regular value \$20, for..... \$14.50



This very elaborate White Enamelled Bed; heavy posts. An elegant White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Bed..... \$7.75 \$2.95

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15c. quality of China 12 1/2c

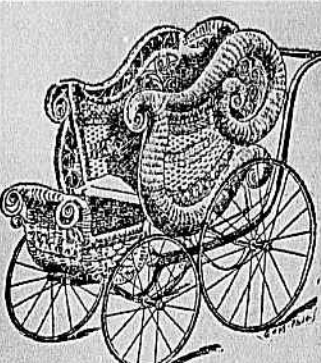
20c. quality of Fine Weave 15c

25c. quality of Fine Check 18c

30c. quality of Heavy China 25c

40c. quality of Extra Heavy China 30c

40c. quality of Fine Jap. 30c



A Beautiful Full Roll Effect Fine Rattan Go-Cart, large and roomy, newest attachments, rubber tires..... \$9.75

A pretty Folding Go-Cart, for..... \$2.48

#### THE BOWEN AND THE RANNEY REFRIGERATORS.

The best and most economical Refrigerator made, sanitary and cleanable.

\$8.50 size of Hardwood Refrigerator, for..... \$5.50

\$12 size of Hardwood Refrigerator, for..... \$8.95

\$15 size of Hardwood Refrigerator, for..... \$11.50

\$20 size of Hardwood Refrigerator, for..... \$15.50

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State and practically certain to go for Garfield, the result would be disastrous to the Democratic cause. That argument defeated Thurman and nominated Hancock, and the revenge of Payne was complete.

#### Enemy Defeated Blaine.

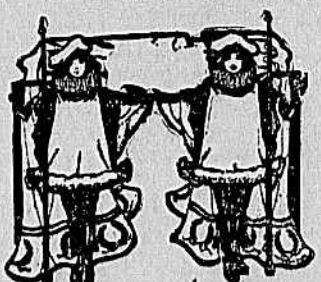
The influence of a personal enemy twice cost James G. Blaine the Presidency. In 1876 he lost a nomination that was equivalent to an election by his refusing to let a certain man the place he wanted on a certain committee. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, brought Blaine, while the latter was speaker, to make him chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. Blaine declined and gave the place to another man. When the Republican national convention opened in Cincinnati in 1876 Cessna was a delegate. "I want to be chairman of the committee on rules," said he to the anti-Blaine faction. "I don't want Blaine you can take my head for a football." Cessna was made chairman of the committee, and in that capacity brought in a rule to the effect that after any State had lost its vote for President, that vote could not be changed until the result of the whole ballot had been announced. Few in the convention were alive to the import of this rule when it was reported and adopted, but it was Blaine. The original plan of the Blaine man was to force a choice on the first ballot to get enough changes to their candidate to make his nomination certain before the rest were announced. But when Blaine could not be stated, and he was beaten, "I guess," said Cessna, as he witnessed the operation of his scheme, "Jim Blaine is not much ahead of me now."

#### Conkling and Blaine.

But the most dramatic of all the political feuds of the last forty years, both in its inception and its sequel, was that between Blaine and Roscoe Conkling. The two men entered the Republican party at about the same time, and both soon became leaders in that body. There was, however, little in common between them save the gift of pre-eminence. Conkling made Blaine the object of his sarcasm whenever opportunity offered, and the member from Maine was prompt to retort in kind. Thus the enmity grew until, in the course of one of their many encounters, Blaine, stung to the quick by an unjust and unprovoked assault, burst forth in an onslaught on his tormentor which wrought the House into a high pitch of excitement and marked the beginning of a fierce struggle in the Republican party that ended in the humiliation of Conkling and the defeat of Blaine for President. Here are Blaine's words, and they are a model of exhortation: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contents of that large-minded gentleman's mouth are so willing, his majestic, supercilious, overbearing, turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all members of the House that I know all members of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him." Then, referring to a chance newspaper comparison of dead, he continued: "The gentleman took it seriously and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great; it is a striking break in the marble, dunghill to Hercules, a singled cat to a Bengal lion, a whipped puppy to a roaring lion, Shade

of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocular satire." There could be no reconciliation after such an onslaught, and the battle was to the death. Defeated for the Republican nomination by Conkling, and his friends in 1876 and again in 1880, Blaine in the latter year threw his following to his friend Garfield, who, nominated and elected, made Blaine his Secretary of State and official right hand. Then came the struggle over the New York patronage, which retired Conkling, and was followed by the assassination of Garfield. In 1884, when Blaine was finally the formal choice of his party, Conkling was no longer in politics, but the sequel proved that he was still the will and power to strike a mortal blow. A defection of a few hundred votes in Conkling's home county of Oneida gave that county, normally Republican, to Cleveland, and with it the electoral vote of New York and the Presidency. Conkling had wiped out the score against his ancient enemy.

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#### ARTISTIC STIEFF,

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